

How to Set up a RAM Disk on an Apple IIe or IIC

by Douglas Gum

This is the second of two articles that describe how to use expanded memory to speed up AppleWorks 4. The previous article described how to set up a RAM disk on Apple IIGS computers. This article describes how to set up a RAM disk on Apple IIe and IIC computers.

AppleWorks 4 is so full-featured that it leaves less than 30K of desktop memory available after you load the program onto a 128K system. That small desktop does not leave much room for your word processor, data base, or spreadsheet documents. It also limits the number of files you can keep on the desktop, slows down your work while AppleWorks swaps program segments in and out of memory, and does not let you use macros on your system. [Ed: The AppleWorks 4 Ultra-Macros Player requires at least 256K of RAM in your computer.]

To enjoy all the speed and power of AppleWorks, Apple IIe and IIC owners must install an expanded memory card, or RAM card, in their system. Fortunately, these cards are inexpensive; a one megabyte RAM card for an Apple IIe costs \$60 from NAUG and a 1-megabyte card for a IIC or IIC Plus costs \$120. A RAM card gives you extra desktop memory and also lets you set up a RAM disk that can accelerate spell checking and other disk-intensive operations. [Ed: You will also need an expanded memory card to run AppleWorks 5 on your Apple IIe, IIC, or IIC+ system.]

The first article in this series described the benefits of a RAM disk and showed you how to set up a RAM disk on Apple IIGS computers. [Ed: See "How to Set up a RAM Disk for AppleWorks 4" in the October 1994 issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*.] This month I will show you how to set

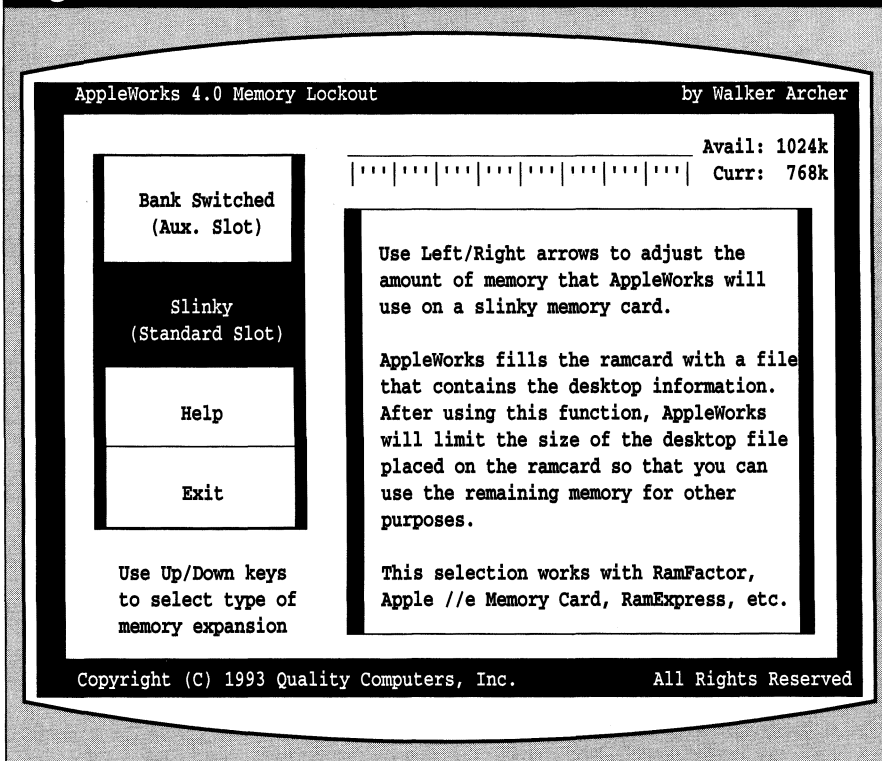
up a RAM disk on Apple IIe and IIC systems. Everything I say about RAM disks for the Apple IIC also applies to IIC+ computers.

Advanced users will realize that there are more efficient ways to perform some of the operations I describe in this article, especially

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Figure 1: MEM.SYSTEM Screen



if you use utility programs such as Copy II+ or ProSel. However, the procedures I describe should work with any Apple IIe or IIfx system using the utilities built into AppleWorks 4.

Memory Cards

The steps you follow to set up a RAM disk depend on the type of card you install in your computer. Apple IIe's can use two types of memory cards: "peripheral slot" cards (also called "slinky" cards) and "auxiliary slot" cards (also called "aux. slot" cards). A slinky card installs in one of the peripheral expansion slots in the Apple IIe and automatically configures itself to work as a RAM disk. Apple Computer's Apple IIe Memory Card and Applied Engineering's RamFactor are examples of slinky cards for the Apple IIe.

Aux. slot cards install in the auxiliary slot in the IIfx or in the expansion adapter inside the Apple IIfx. These cards access memory in 64K "banks" and switch quickly between each bank of memory. In addition to configuring AppleWorks to use these cards, you must modify the card's RAM disk driver software to "lock out" the memory banks you want to use as a RAM disk. Thus, configuring an aux.

slot RAM disk requires several steps not required with a slinky card.

Applied Engineering's RamWorks, Sequential System's MEG-80z, and Quality Computers' Q-RAM IIfx are examples of aux. slot cards for the IIfx. The most popular aux. slot cards for the IIfx are the no-longer manufactured Z-RAM Ultra cards from Applied Engineering. Sequential Systems' RAM IIfx card works like a slinky card, although the company says it is technically an aux. slot card. RAM IIfx owners should follow the slinky card directions below.

If you have a slinky card or you are not sure what type of card you have, continue with the next section, "Slinky Card Setup".

If you have an aux. slot card, you will need the RAM disk software

that came with your memory card. If you do not have RAM disk software, you should order the Q-RAM Test Disk from Quality Computers (Ask for product number 99209; \$4.95 plus \$2 s/h. Quality Computers, 20200 Nine Mile Road, Box 349, St. Clair Shores, Michigan 48080; (800) 777-3642). When you have the RAM disk software, skip to the section entitled "Aux. Slot Card Setup" to configure a RAM disk on your system.

The process that I describe works with 3.5-inch and 5.25-inch disk copies of AppleWorks. Hard drive owners should start by reading the sidebar entitled "If You Have a Hard Drive", which describes the procedure to follow on a hard drive-equipped Apple IIe or IIfx system.

Slinky Card Setup

AppleWorks 4 automatically uses all the RAM on a slinky card as desktop memory, but the MEM.SYSTEM program that comes with AppleWorks 4 lets you modify AppleWorks so it reserves less memory for the AppleWorks desktop. That lets you use the remaining memory as a RAM disk.

Configuring AppleWorks to use a slinky card as a RAM disk is a two-part process. First, you must

All about MEM.SYSTEM

MEM.SYSTEM is a short program that patches AppleWorks 4 so it does not capture all the memory in your computer. Once you run MEM.SYSTEM, you can use the remaining memory as a RAM disk.

5.25-inch disk users might have to search for MEM.SYSTEM. The author found it on Disk 4, Side B of his 5.25-inch AppleWorks 4 disks. The editors found MEM.SYSTEM on the "TO Update" disk that Quality shipped with AppleWorks 4.3.

Some users have a defective copy of MEM.SYSTEM. If your copy is defective, your computer will beep and display an asterisk followed by a series of letters and numbers when you launch MEM.SYSTEM. If that happens, re-boot your system with AppleWorks and order the "AppleWorks 4.3 Patch Disk" from NAUG. That disk contains a working copy of MEM.SYSTEM along with some patches and enhancements to AppleWorks 4.3.

NAUG's AppleWorks 4.3 Patch Disk costs \$4 (5.25-inch disk) or \$6 (3.5-inch disk) plus \$2 s/h from the NAUG Public Domain Library, Box 87453, Canton, Michigan 48187; (313) 454-1115; Fax: (313) 454-1969.

patch AppleWorks so it does not use all the memory on the card for desktop memory. Then you must tell AppleWorks which files it should copy onto the "disk".

Slinky Cards: Patching AppleWorks

Follow these steps to patch AppleWorks so it does not use all the memory on the card:

1. Use a copy of your original AppleWorks program disk to launch AppleWorks.
 2. Select "Other Activities", "Disk Activities", and "Copy a disk" and make another copy of your AppleWorks disk. Then quit AppleWorks. Users of 5.25-disks only need to back up Disk #1.
- 3a. If you are using a 3.5-inch AppleWorks disk, select "MEM.SYSTEM" from the directory that appears on the screen when you quit AppleWorks. [Ed: Also see the sidebar entitled "All about MEM.SYSTEM".]

3b. If you are using 5.25-inch disks, insert AppleWorks Disk 4 Side B in a drive and press the Tab Key to switch volumes. Select "MEM.SYSTEM" and press the Return Key. Since MEM.SYSTEM is not on the same disk as AppleWorks, the program will ask for the path-name of your AppleWorks disk. Put your AppleWorks program Disk #1 in the drive and press the Return Key to accept the default path-name /APPLEWORKS. [Ed: Also see the sidebar entitled "All about MEM.SYSTEM".]

4. With the AppleWorks 4.0 Memory Lockout Menu on your screen (Figure 1), select "Slinky (Standard Slot)".
5. The "Avail" (for "Available") value in the upper-right corner of the screen is the total amount of memory in your system. The "Curr" (for "Current") value is the amount of memory that will be captured by AppleWorks.

You want to leave room for a 256K RAM disk, so you should use the Left and Right Arrow Keys to make the "Curr" number 256K less than the "Avail" value. For example, with 1024K of available memory, you should change the current value to 768K. That preserves a 256K RAM disk by "locking out" 256K of RAM from use for desktop memory.

The volume name for your RAM disk will be /RAMx/ where "x" is the slot number where the slinky card is installed. For instance, if you installed the memory card in slot 4, the RAM disk will be named /RAM4/.

Now continue with these steps to complete the RAM disk setup:

6. Select "Exit". MEM.SYSTEM will automatically patch AppleWorks.
7. Skip to the section entitled "Configuring AppleWorks" at the end of this article.

Aux. Slot Card Setup

Creating a RAM disk on an aux. slot card is a four stage process:

- Patch AppleWorks so it reserves memory on the card for the RAM disk.

Advanced Techniques...

- Configure a RAM disk “driver” so it sets up the correct size RAM disk on your system. (The driver is a program that will set up the RAM disk on your aux. slot card each time you launch AppleWorks.)
- Install the “driver” on your AppleWorks disk.
- Configure AppleWorks so it copies the spelling dictionaries onto the RAM disk.

These steps are necessary because the 6502 and 65C02 processor in your Apple II can access only 64K of memory at a time. To access more than 64K of RAM, special hardware switches let the computer alternate quickly between 64K “banks” of memory in a process known as “bank-switching”. AppleWorks 4 normally checks to see how many 64K banks of memory are available on your RAM card and uses all of them for desktop memory.

The MEM.SYSTEM program that comes with AppleWorks 4 can patch AppleWorks so it uses a fixed number of 64K banks of RAM for the desktop. That leaves the remaining banks available for a RAM disk.

New AppleWorks Startup Disk

Before you get started, you must create an AppleWorks startup disk that reserves space for the RAM disk driver you will add later. ProDOS must be the last system file on the disk to avoid conflicts with the RAM driver.

If you are comfortable with disk utility programs, use your favorite utility to prepare a disk named /APPLEWORKS with an empty subdirectory called /DELETE.ME. Then copy all the files from the original AppleWorks startup or program disk except the files SEG.00 and SEG.XM into the root directory on the disk. ProDOS must be the last file copied onto the disk. If you use 3.5-inch disks, make certain that your utility program copies the /AW.INITS and /TIMEOUT subdirectories onto your disk.

AppleWorks novices should follow these steps:

1. Launch AppleWorks 4 and choose “Other Activities” from the Main Menu.
2. Select “Disk Activities” from the Other Activities Menu.

3. Insert a blank disk in the drive and choose “Format a disk” from the Disk Activities Menu. Accept “/BLANK” as the volume name.

Now you will create a subdirectory called /DELETE.ME on the disk. That will reserve space at the beginning of the disk directory for the RAM disk driver that you will copy onto the disk later. Continue as follows:

4. Choose “Create subdirectory” and enter the pathname “DELETE.ME”. AppleWorks will present the message “/BLANK/DELETE.ME created”.
5. Press the Escape Key three times to return to the Other Activities Menu.

Now you will copy the files onto the disk. Continue as follows:

6. Choose “File Activities”, select “Copy files”, and choose the “source” and “destination” drives from the menus.
- 7a. If you are using 3.5-inch disks, press Apple-Right Arrow to select all the files on the AppleWorks disk. Then use the Left Arrow Key to de-select ProDOS.
- 7b. If you are using 5.25-inch disks, press Apple-Right Arrow to select all the files on the AppleWorks startup disk. Then use the Left Arrow Key to de-select the files ProDOS, SEG.00, and SEG.XM. Also de-select FINDER.DATA and FINDER.ROOT if you find those files on your disk. That will make room for the RAM disk driver you will copy onto this disk. (SEG.00 is the memory driver for 128K machine. SEG.XM is the memory driver for a slinky card. Neither is needed for this setup. FINDER.DATA and FINDER.ROOT may not be on your disk. They were on my copy of 4.02 and are of no value to non-GS/OS users.)
8. Press Apple-Return to copy the files.
9. At the File Activities Menu, choose “Copy files” and copy “ProDOS” from /APPLEWORKS to /BLANK. That makes ProDOS the last system file on the disk. *[Ed: To double-check the location of ProDOS on /BLANK,*

If You Have a Hard Drive

The tests I conducted for these articles suggest that there is no meaningful speed difference between RAM disks and hard drives connected to RamFAST SCSI cards. But owners of slower Apple-brand SCSI cards can speed up their systems by using a RAM disk for their spelling dictionaries. Once again, the procedures you follow depends on whether you have a slinky or aux. slot card in your computer.

Slinky Card Configuration

MEM.SYSTEM is the program that patches AppleWorks so it reserves memory for a RAM disk. The AppleWorks 4 Hard Drive Installer automatically copies MEM.SYSTEM into the /AW4 directory on your drive. So slinky card owners should use their program launcher to run MEM.SYSTEM and follow steps #4 through #7 under "Slinky Cards: Patching AppleWorks" in the accompanying article. Then follow the steps in the section "Configuring AppleWorks" near the end of the article.

Aux. Slot Card Configuration

Setting up a RAM disk is harder for aux. slot cards owners who must run a RAM disk driver before launching AppleWorks. Follow these steps:

1. Use your program launcher to run the MEM.SYSTEM program in your /AW4 directory. Then follow steps #2 through #4 under "Aux. Slot Cards: Patching AppleWorks" in the accompanying article. That will patch AppleWorks so it reserves memory for your RAM disk.
2. Use your program selector to launch BASIC.SYSTEM on the Q-RAM Test Disk.
3. Follow steps #3 through #7 in the section entitled "Configuring the RAM Disk Driver" in the accompanying article.

Now you must change your /AW4 subdirectory so it will run the QRAM.SYSTEM RAM disk driver before launching AppleWorks. Then AppleWorks will copy its dictionaries onto the "disk" where they will remain until you reboot your system.

If you are an advanced ProSel user, you can use ProSel's Cat Doctor to copy QRAM.SYSTEM onto your hard disk and then make the RAM disk driver the first system file in your root directory. *[Ed: Copy II+ owners should not use the "sort directory" function of that program; it can damage your directories.]*

Novices and more cautious users

should follow these steps:

1. Use AppleWorks or a disk utility program such as Copy II+ to copy all the files (but not the subdirectories) from the root directory on your hard drive to a blank floppy disk. Copy the files all at once to preserve their sequence.

The floppy disk is just a temporary storage place for these files. You will copy the files back to your hard drive in steps #4 and #5.

2. Delete all the files (but keep the subdirectories) from the root directory on your hard drive.
3. Copy QRAM.SYSTEM from the Q-RAM Test Disk to the root directory on your hard drive. That makes QRAM.SYSTEM the first file in the directory.
4. Copy your program launcher (for example, PROSEL.SYSTEM) from the floppy disk back to the root directory of the hard disk. QRAM.SYSTEM will launch this program immediately after creating the RAM disk.
5. Copy the remaining files back to your root directory from the floppy disk.

choose "List all files" from the File Activities Menu. ProDOS should be the last file in the list.]

10. If you use 3.5-inch disks, press the Escape Key to return to the Other Activities Menu. Choose "Disk Activities" and then "Copy a subdirecto-

ry". Copy the subdirectories "AW.INITS" and "TIMEOUT" from /APPLEWORKS to /BLANK. [Ed: You have to copy each subdirectory separately.]

11. Remove the /APPLEWORKS disk from the drive.

Figure 2: The QDrive.Pro Options Menu

QDrive.PRO Options

QDrive.PRO will create a single RAM disk drive in addition to the existing ProDOS '/RAM' device. The name of this new device is '/QRAM'. You may specify which slot and drive you want to emulate for /QRAM. You may also specify the amount of your QRam //e memory to assign to /QRAM.

1. Set the slot and drive for /QRAM
2. Set the amount of memory for /QRAM
3. Save the custom changes and create /QRAM
4. Create /QRAM without saving any changes

Please Select: 2

If you don't want all available memory to be used by /QRAM, you may shrink it down to a smaller size in multiples of 64K. By making /QRAM smaller, other programs that are capable of using more than 128K (such as AppleWorks) may be able to share your available QRam //e memory.

Memory available to programs	Total 1024K	Memory available to /QRAM
(AppleWorks Desktop = 570K)	768K	256K

Use arrows to adjust the partition. Press <RETURN> when set.

Now, you will change the name of the volume /BLANK to /APPLEWORKS. Follow these steps:

12. Press the Escape Key to return to the Other Activities Menu and select "Disk Activities".
13. Choose "Rename a disk" and name the disk "APPLEWORKS".
14. Press Apple-Q and then the Escape Key to return to the Main Menu. Quit AppleWorks.

Aux. Slot Cards: Patching AppleWorks

Now you will use the MEM.SYSTEM program to patch AppleWorks so it uses the RAM disk. Follow these steps:

- 1a. If you are using a 3.5-inch AppleWorks disk, select "MEM.SYSTEM" from the directory that appears on screen when you quit AppleWorks. [Ed: Also see the sidebar entitled "All about MEM.SYSTEM" .]
- 1b. If you are using 5.25-inch disks, insert AppleWorks Disk 4 Side B in a drive and press the Tab Key to switch volumes. Select "MEM.SYSTEM" and press the Return Key. Since MEM.SYSTEM is not on the same disk as

AppleWorks, the program will ask you for the pathname of your AppleWorks disk. Place AppleWorks program Disk #1 in the drive and press the Return Key to accept the default pathname: "/APPLEWORKS". [Ed: Also see the sidebar entitled "All about MEM.SYSTEM" .]

2. Select "Bank Switched (Aux. Slot)" from the AppleWorks 4.0 Memory Lockout Menu (see Figure 1).
3. The "Avail" (for "Available") value in the upper-right corner of the screen is the total amount of memory in your system. The "Curr" (for "Current") value is the amount of memory that will be captured by AppleWorks.

You want to allow room for a 256K

RAM disk, so you should use the Left and Right Arrow Keys to make the "Curr" number 256K less than the "Avail" value. For example, with 960K of available memory, you should change the current value to "704". That preserves a 256K RAM disk by "locking out" that amount RAM from use for desktop memory.

4. Select "Exit". MEM.SYSTEM will automatically patch AppleWorks.

Configuring the RAM Disk Driver

Now you are ready to configure your RAM disk driver so it matches the settings you just changed in AppleWorks. Your aux. slot memory card probably came with RAM disk software. If so, use that software to configure your RAM disk driver.

If you do not have RAM disk software, you can use the Q-RAM Test Disk from Quality Computers. That software works with most memory cards including Sequential Systems' popular MEG-80z. The following instructions assume that you are using the Q-RAM Test Disk to create a RAM disk driver for your system:

1. Make a copy of the Q-RAM Test Disk.

2. Insert that copy in a drive and press Apple-Control-Reset to warm-boot the computer. *[Ed: Do not use the original Q-RAM Test Disk. This operation changes the QRAM.SYSTEM and QRAM.DRIVE.PRO files on the disk.]*
3. At the Main Menu, choose "Install RAM Disk" and then "Customize Ramdisk" to display the QDrive.Pro Options screen (see Figure 2).
4. Choose "Set the slot and drive for /QRAM". Set the slot to "3" and the drive to "1". Other values for slot and drive numbers will work, but slot 3, drive 1 is the least likely to interfere with other disk devices.
5. With the QDrive.Pro Options Menu on your screen, choose "2. Set the amount of memory for /QRAM". Then use the Arrow Keys to set the /QRAM memory to 256K. Note that the amount of memory used for the AppleWorks desktop increases as you reduce the size of the RAM disk. *[Ed: The values for "Total" and "Memory available to programs" are 64K higher than those displayed by the MEM.SYSTEM program. That is because MEM.SYSTEM does not count the first 64K bank of memory.]*
6. At the QDrive.Pro Options Menu, choose "Save the custom changes and create /QRAM" and respond "Y" to the "Save the custom changes to QRAM.SYSTEM also (Y/N)?" prompt. QRAM.SYSTEM is the driver that will create the 256K RAM disk when you boot up your system.
7. Choose "Exit to System" from the Main Menu.

Copying the RAM Disk Driver onto AppleWorks

QRAM.SYSTEM has set up a 256K RAM disk on your computer, but an aux. slot card RAM disk is volatile; you must re-create the "disk" each time you turn on your computer. The easiest way to do that is to copy the RAM disk driver onto your AppleWorks disk. If you make QRAM.SYSTEM the first system file on the disk, ProDOS will run the program automatically and re-create the RAM disk each time you launch AppleWorks.

Advanced users should delete the /DELETE.ME subdirectory from their new AppleWorks disk and

You Should Update to AppleWorks 4.3

A bug in AppleWorks 4.0, 4.01, and 4.02 keeps it from asking for your dictionary disk when you try to pre-load the spelling dictionaries onto a RAM disk. 5.25-inch disk owners using AppleWorks 4.0 through 4.02 must copy the dictionaries to the RAM disk manually after launching AppleWorks. This bug was fixed in AppleWorks 4.3.

AppleWorks 4.x owners should order NAUG's AppleWorks 4.3 Updater Disk which costs \$4 (5.25-inch) or \$6 (3.5-inch) plus \$2 s/h directly from NAUG. The 4.3 Updater fixes the spelling dictionaries copying problem in earlier versions of AppleWorks.

copy QRAM.SYSTEM onto the disk. AppleWorks novices should follow these steps to copy the driver onto their AppleWorks disk:

1. Launch AppleWorks and choose "Other Activities" from the Main Menu.
2. Select "File activities" and then "Delete files".
3. Navigate to the /APPLEWORKS disk, press the Right Arrow Key to select the DELETE.ME subdirectory, and press Apple-Return to delete the subdirectory. That will erase the directory and preserve a space at the beginning of the /APPLEWORKS directory for your RAM disk driver.
4. From the File Activities Menu, choose "Copy files".
5. Copy "QRAM.SYSTEM" from the Q-RAM Test Disk to your AppleWorks disk.
6. Quit and restart AppleWorks by warm-booting your computer. Your system should boot into ProDOS and launch QRAM.SYSTEM. QRAM.SYSTEM will then display a message indicating that it created a 256K RAM disk in Slot 3, Drive 1. *[Ed: QRAM.SYSTEM also reports that it created a 64K RAM disk in Slot 3, Drive 2. That is the first 64K bank of memory in your computer; it is not a customizable RAM disk.]*

Then your computer will load the copy of AppleWorks that you patched with MEM.SYSTEM earlier.

Macros that Copy Files onto a RAM Disk

UltraMacros owners can use macros to copy files to and from a RAM disk. Here are three macros to help you get started:

1. Copy Custom Dictionary Back to Program Disk

This macro copies the CUST.DICTIONARY file from the RAM disk onto your AppleWorks program disk. That preserves the words you added to your RAM-based custom dictionary.

```
A:<all :
$1= "/RAM4" : { Substitute the pathname of your RAM disk drive for "/RAM4". }
$2= "/APPLEWORKS" :
$0= "CUST.DICTIONARY" :
oa-Q : esc>5<rtn>2<rtn : { Choose "Other Activities" then "File Activities". }
>2<rtn : { Choose "Copy files". }
>1<up : rtn : oa-Y : print $1 : rtn : { Enter the source path. }
>1<up : rtn : oa-Y : print $2 : rtn : { Enter the destination path. }
>y<find : { Respond "Yes" to find CUST.DICTIONARY in the list. }
If Z=0 then msg "ERROR" : stop : endif : { Stop if there is an error. }
oa-rtn>! { Copy the file without displaying the other prompts. }
```

2. Copy Dictionaries from a 5.25-inch Disk

This macro is for 5.25-inch disk users who want to copy the dictionaries from AppleWorks' /DICTIONARIES disk (Disk 2 Side B) onto their RAM disk. This macro is not necessary if you upgraded to AppleWorks 4.3. You can modify the macro to copy individual files to a RAM disk.

```
A:<all :
$1= "/DICTIONARIES" :
$2= "/RAM4" : { Substitute the pathname of your RAM disk drive for "/RAM4". }
oa-Q : esc : { Go to the Main Menu. }
>5<rtn : { Choose "Other Activities". }
>2<rtn : { Choose "File Activities". }
>2<rtn : { Select "Copy files". }
>1<up : rtn : oa-Y : print $1 : rtn : { Define the source disk as $1. }
>1<up rtn oa-Y print $2 : rtn : { Define the destination disk as $2. }
>y< { Respond "Y" to "Is this correct?". }
oa-right : rtn : >ny< { "No" don't replace; "Yes" keep dates. }
begin :
  A=peek $7d0 : if A=233 then >n<rpt :
    { Respond "N" to each "File exists, replace it?" prompt. }
  endif :
oa-Q : esc : { Return to the Main Menu... }
msg "Dictionaries Copied">! { ... and display this message. }
```

3. Copy SuperFonts Fonts and Grammar Phrases

This macro copies any subdirectory you specify onto a RAM disk. It assumes you have a 3.5-inch disk and that all the files you want to copy are in a subdirectory named "/APPLEWORKS/COPY.ME". If you use the macro to copy your fonts and phrases to the RAM disk, you must configure TimeOut SuperFonts and TimeOut Grammar to look for their files at "/RAM4/COPY.ME".

```
B:<all :
$1= "/APPLEWORKS" :
$2= "/RAM4" : { Substitute the pathname of your RAM disk drive for "/RAM4". }
$0= "COPY.ME" : { Substitute the name of your subdirectory for "COPY.ME". }
oa-Q : esc : { Go to the Main Menu. }
>5<rtn>3<rtn : { Choose "Other Activities" and then "Disk Activities". }
>7<rtn : { Choose "Copy a subdirectory". }
>1<up : rtn : oa-Y : print $1 : rtn : { Enter the source path. }
>1<up rtn oa-Y print $2 : rtn : { Enter the destination path. }
>y< { Respond "Yes" to "Is this correct?". }
find : { Find COPY.ME in the list. }
if Z=0 then msg "ERROR" : stop : endif : { Stop if anything is wrong. }
rtn : { Select COPY.ME. }
oa-Q : esc : { Return to the Main Menu... }
msg "Copy Done!">! { ...and display this message. }
```

Using TimeOut File BackUp with a RAM Disk

The easiest way to manage a RAM disk is to use a backup utility to copy your files to and from the "disk". It might be self-serving to say it, but the ultimate in automation comes from TimeOut File BackUp, a backup utility included in the TimeOut DiskTools package from Office Productivity Software (\$49.95 plus \$2.50 s/h, Office Productivity Software, Box 2132, LaGrange, Georgia 30241; (706) 884-2559). [Ed: The author is the owner of Office Productivity Software and the creator of TimeOut File BackUp.]

TimeOut File BackUp uses the records in an AppleWorks data base file to determine which files and directories you want to copy. You create a record for each file or directory you want to copy, and File BackUp makes the copies.

Each File BackUp record has three fields: "Src Path" (the source path; which is the file or directory you want to copy), "Src Type" (which indicates if you are

Figure A: Sample Data Base for TO.BACKUP

Record 1 of 3 (3 selected)
Selection: All records

Src Path	Src Type	BUp Path
/APPLEWORKS/CUST.DICTIONARY	File	/QRAM
/APPLEWORKS/MAIN DICTIONARY	File	/QRAM
/APPLEWORKS/FONTS	Dir	/FONTS

Type entry or use ⌘ commands

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copying a file or directory), and "BUp Path" (which contains the destination for the files you are copying). For example, *Figure A* shows three data base records that will copy the Custom Dictionary and Main Dictionary from your /QRAM RAM disk to a disk named /APPLEWORKS and all the files in the /FONTS directory on your RAM disk onto a disk called /FONTS.

Once you create the data base, loading files onto your RAM disk

is easy. Just select "File BackUp" from the TimeOut Menu and choose "Restore Files to Master Disks" from the File BackUp Menu. File BackUp will prompt you when you need to change disks.

Backing up your RAM disk is just as easy; all you do is select "Copy Files to Back-up Disks" from the File BackUp Menu. File BackUp is "smart" and will only copy the changed files onto the RAM disk.

er. Follow these steps to confirm that the RAM disk is configured properly:

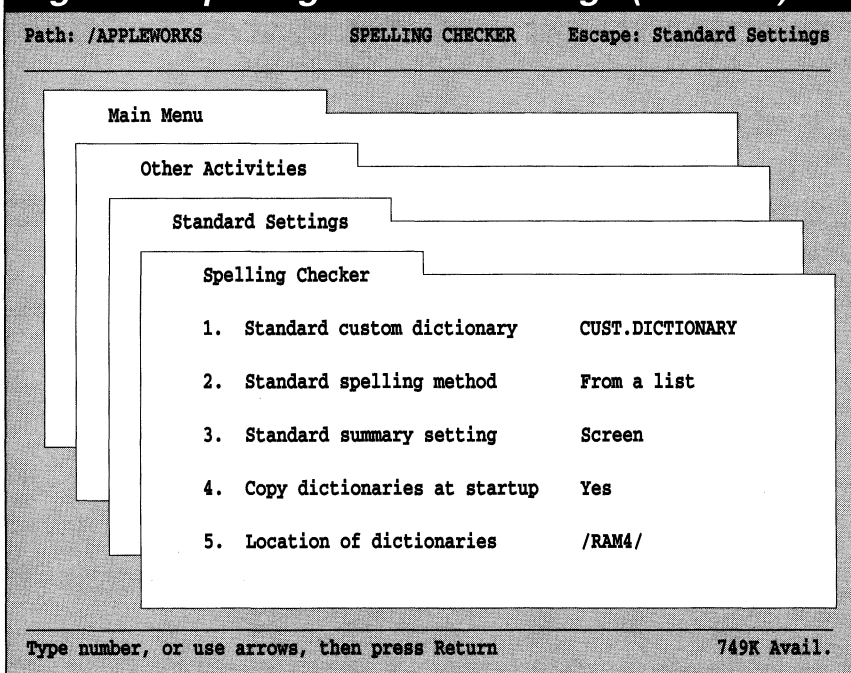
1. From the Main Menu choose "Other Activities".
2. Choose "Change current disk or ProDOS prefix". At the Change Current Disk Menu, a drive named "RAMDisk (Slot 3)" should appear in the list of available drives.
3. Press Apple-Q and then the Escape Key to return to the Main Menu without making any changes to the current disk setting. [Ed: If the RAM disk did not appear in the list in step #2, quit AppleWorks, reboot your system, and restart AppleWorks.]

4. If you are using 5.25-inch disks select "Other Activities", "Disk Activities", then "Rename a disk" to re-name "/DICTIONARIES" to "/DICTIONARY". For AppleWorks 4.3 the dictionaries must be either on the same disk as AppleWorks or on a disk or directory named "/DICTIONARY". The dictionary copy routine for AppleWorks 4.3 (SEG.DC) was programmed with a different pathname than the distributed copies of the dictionary disk. This step reconciles the pathname difference.

Configuring AppleWorks

Now that you created the RAM disk, it is time to configure AppleWorks so it pre-loads and looks for

Figure 3: Spelling Checker Settings (3.5-inch)



the spelling checker dictionaries on that “disk”. Follow these steps:

1. Launch AppleWorks and press Apple-Q and then Apple-S to access the Standard Settings Menu.
2. Choose “Spelling Checker options”.
3. At the Spelling Checker Menu, change “Copy dictionaries at startup” to “Yes”. That tells AppleWorks to copy the dictionaries onto your RAM disk when you launch the program.
4. Change the “Location of Dictionaries” to the ProDOS volume name assigned to your RAM disk. (Usually this is “/RAM4/” or “/QRAM/”.) Your screen should look like the example in *Figure 3*.
5. Press the Escape Key to return to the Main Menu. AppleWorks will save your changes.
6. Turn off your system, count to ten, and boot your computer with AppleWorks.

At startup, the messages “Copying CUST.DICTIONARY” and “Copying MAIN.DICTIONARY” should appear if you load AppleWorks from a 3.5-inch disk. If you use 5.25-inch disks, AppleWorks will prompt you to insert the “/DICTIONARY” disk.

Conclusion

Setting up a RAM disk on an Apple IIe or IIc is neither fast nor easy. But once you patch AppleWorks and configure your system for the “disk”, you will appreciate the speed and convenience you get from running your spell checker and thesaurus with your RAM-based files. Like many of life’s conveniences, you will wonder how you ever lived so long without your no-cost RAM-based “accelerator”.

[Douglas Gum is a contract programmer and the owner of Office Productivity Software. He is the author of TimeOut ShrinkIt Plus and many other AppleWorks enhancements.]

[The author thanks Dr. Cynthia Field, Dr. Warren Williams, Robert Boucher, and Robert Hollingsworth for testing the procedures described in this article.]

Corrections

Please make the following correction on page 16 of the October 1994 issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*:

The macro in *Figure 1* on that page does not work with files that contain more than 800 data base records, 800 word processor lines, or 800 spreadsheet rows. If you have larger files, replace the subroutine macro at the beginning of the figure with the following subroutine that handles up to 13,000 records:

```
<ba-W>:<asr>< { Define thermometer subroutine.      }
if y > 1300 y = y/10 : x = x/10 :
                { Adjust for large files.             }
endif :        { Continue.                            }
savescr :      { Save the screen for later re-drawing.}
z = x*50/y :   { Define the thermometer length.      }
.therm 20,0,0,50 : { Initialize the thermometer.    }
.therm 20,0,z,50 : { Draw the thermometer.          }
.spacebar :    { Get the keypress...                 }
restscr>!     { ...and erase the thermometer.        }
```

How to Make Holiday Mugs with AppleWorks

by Cynthia E. Field

This article is part of a continuing series that describes projects you can create with AppleWorks and TimeOut SuperFonts. This month you will learn how to make personalized plastic mugs for the holidays.

The holidays are an exciting, busy, and often expensive time of year. That makes this month's project so appealing. In less than an hour, you can create a holiday design to decorate personalized plastic mugs like the examples in *Figure 1*.

The baby mug with its spill-proof lid and the adult-size mug each cost \$2.50. You can fill a mug with goodies for a total cost of less than \$5 per personalized, attractive gift.

Figure 2 depicts the designs you can create to personalize the mugs. *Figure 3* contains the AppleWorks document that you use with TimeOut SuperFonts to print the design.

Overview

The mugs are easy to make, whether you are eight years old or eight decades young. You create a simple design with text and graphics using AppleWorks, TimeOut SuperFonts, and TimeOut Paint. Then you print the design and enhance it with color. Finally, you insert the completed design between the outer transparent part of the mug and its white liner. Snapping the two plastic parts of the mug together makes the container leakproof.

To complete the gift, you can put grocery store coupons or a gift certificate in the baby mug. You can fill the adult mug with holiday candy, coffee beans, or gourmet tea bags. The possibilities are limited only by your imagination and the recipient's interests.

Figure 1: Sample Mugs



Figure 2: SuperFonts Printout

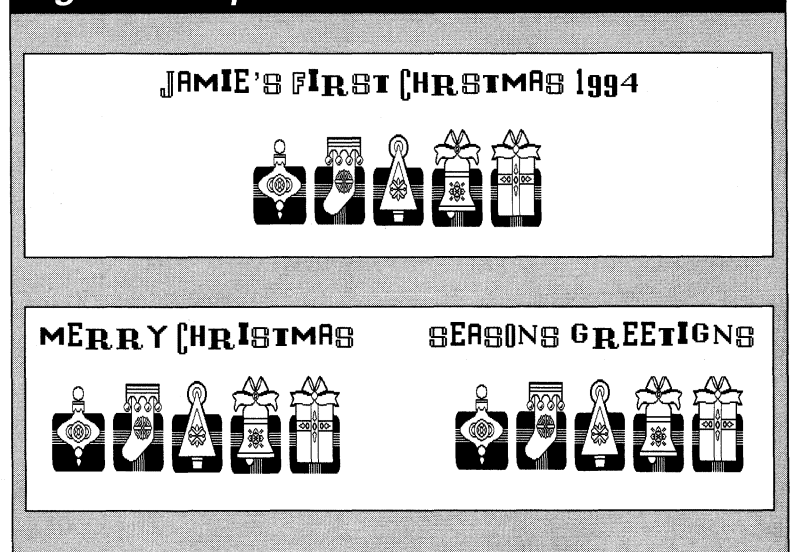


Figure 3: SuperFonts Setup for Child/Adult Mugs

Figure 3A: SuperFonts Setup – Part 1

```
File: Mugs                REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE          Escape: Main Menu
=====
<1=/CEFE1/APPLEWORKS.3.0/FONTS/SANFRANCISCO.18>
<p1=/naug/pic.xmas>

-----Centered
      <1>S E A S O N ' S   G R E E T I N G S
          <p1>

-----
Type entry or use ⌘ commands          Line 7 Column 1          10/25/94  2:45
```

Figure 3B: SuperFonts Setup – Part 2

```
File: Mugs                REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE          Escape: Main Menu
=====
<1=/CEFE1/APPLEWORKS.3.0/FONTS/SANFRANCISCO.18>
<p1=/naug/pic.xmas>

-----Centered
      <1>M E R R Y   C H R I S T M A S
          <p1>

-----
Type entry or use ⌘ commands          Line 7 Column 1          10/25/94  2:45
```

- TimeOut SuperFonts.
- TimeOut Paint.
- Publish It! or any other double high-resolution clip art.

Choosing the Font

My mug includes a lively, festive font and a single holiday graphic. Follow these steps to select the font:

1. Launch AppleWorks and start a new word processing file from scratch. Name the file "MUGS". Save the template frequently as you complete the project.
2. Insert a SuperFonts Load Font command at the beginning of the document. Use *Figure 3A* as a guide. Remember that the Load Font command must be the first line in the document.

If you use AppleWorks 2.0, you must type the Load Font command manually. Be sure you include the complete pathname to the font.

If you use a later version of AppleWorks, press Apple-Escape and use PickFonts to automatically enter

the appropriate command and path in the MUGS template.

Use the SanFrancisco.18 font to create the message on the mugs. SanFrancisco, which comes with TimeOut SuperFonts, is appropriate for the holidays. Later you can experiment with other fonts for the mugs you create for different occasions.

Selecting Graphics

If you have TimeOut Paint, you can add double high-resolution graphics to your mug.

I used the Christmas symbols from the collection of graphics that came with Publish It!, the popular Apple II desktop publishing program. If you do not have Publish It!, browse through your clip-art col-

What You Need

You need the following supplies and software to complete this project:

- Three-part baby mugs or two-part adult mugs. You can find the mugs in local craft stores or you can order the mugs from The Richman Cotton Company (see the Company List).
- A method for coloring your designs. You can color the designs by hand with colored pencils, pens, or felt-tipped markers. Other alternatives include foil-stamping and embossing (see the "Holiday Color" sidebar for ideas and instructions).
- Scissors, a ruler, and glue.
- AppleWorks 2.0 or later.

SuperFonts Projects...

lection and choose an appropriate picture for your mug.

Now you will use TimeOut Paint to select and modify the graphic. Continue with these steps:

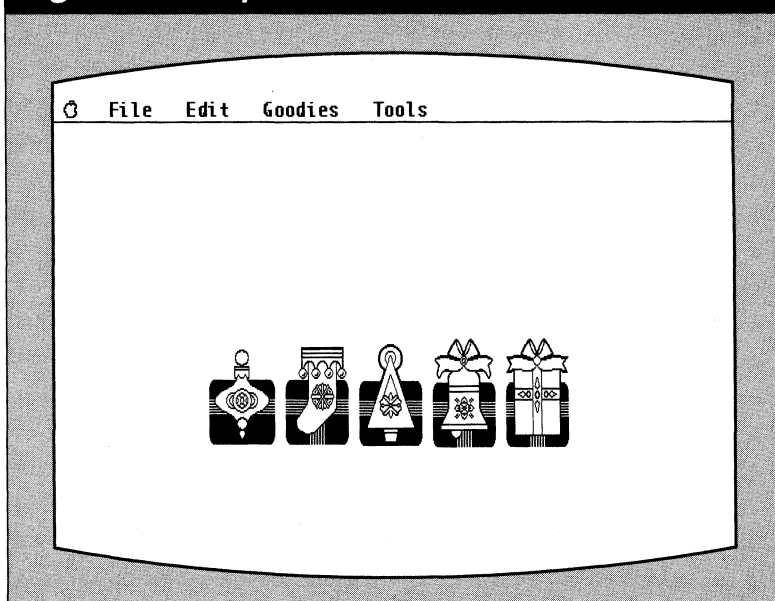
1. Press Apple-Escape and choose "Paint" to launch TimeOut Paint.
2. Select "Open" from the File Menu. *[Ed: If you do not have a mouse, use the Arrow Keys to move the Arrow Pointer. (Holding down the Apple Key speeds up the pointer.) Then press the Solid Apple Key or Option Key to display the menu.]*
3. Navigate to the file that contains the graphic. (If you are using the Publish-It! graphics, navigate to the XMAS file.)

Most files contain a collection of graphic images; if the file you select contains a single graphic, use the Marquee Tool to select the graphic and skip to step #8.

Continue with these steps to select and save the graphic:

4. Select "Marquee" from the Tools Menu. Put the mouse near the top left-hand corner of the first of the five Christmas symbols (which include a holiday bulb, stocking, tree, bell, and gift package) and press the mouse button. Drag the mouse to the right and downward to create a frame around the five symbols. Then release the button. *[Ed: If you do not have a mouse, hold down the Option Key as you use the Arrow Keys to draw the marquee frame.]*
5. Choose "Copy" from the Edit Menu.
6. Choose "New" from the File Menu and click on "No" when Paint asks if you want to save your changes to the existing file.
7. Choose "Paste" from the Edit Menu. Paint will display the marquee frame to depict the placement of your graphic.
8. Use the mouse to drag the graphic into position about two-thirds of the way down your screen (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: Graphic Placed on Paint Screen



Now you will save the graphic in a new file. The TimeOut Paint "Save As..." dialog does not let you change directories, so here is a workaround that lets you select a destination for your saved graphic:

9. Insert a formatted disk in your drive. Then select "Open" from the File Menu, click on the Disk Button and navigate to that disk.
10. Click on "Cancel". That closes the dialog box and sets the destination you specified as the destination for your saved graphic.
11. Choose "Save As..." from the File Menu. Name the graphic "PIC.XMAS". Write down the complete pathname to the file. Then click on the Save Button.
12. Select "Quit" from the File Menu to return to AppleWorks.

Completing the Template

Now you are ready to add the Load Picture command and enter the text in your AppleWorks template. Follow these steps:

1. Move the cursor to line 2, the line immediately under the Load Font command.
2. Type the Load Picture command in Figure 3A. Change the text so it specifies the complete path to your PIC.XMAS graphic. Then press the Return Key to proceed to line 3.

AppleWorks GS Mugs

It is even easier to create mugs with AppleWorks GS than with 8-bit AppleWorks.

First, you can lay out and print your designs in landscape orientation. That eliminates the need to cut and paste panels as you must for each adult mug you create with AppleWorks "Classic".

You can also use higher quality, super hi-res graphics and scanned images in your AppleWorks GS mug designs. The AppleWorks GS graphics module is more flexible and feature-filled than TimeOut Paint. AppleWorks GS also provides a real-time preview of your work.

AppleWorks GS supports multicolor printing on the ImageWriter II. The results are stunning when you emboss a multicolor printout with clear powder. And AppleWorks GS supports a wider range of output devices including laser and color inkjet printers.

Use the AppleWorks GS page layout module to prepare your designs. Create a document that is 3 and 5/8ths inches high by 9 and 15/16ths inches wide for an adult mug; 3-inches high by 7 and 7/16ths wide for a baby mug.

3. On line 3 press the Return Key to enter a blank line.
4. On line 4, press Apple-O and center the design.

Next, you will place the picture and enter the text for your mug. Follow these steps:

- 1a. If you are creating a baby mug, enter "<1>J A M I E ' S F I R S T C H R I S T M A S 1 9 9 4" on line 5. For readability sake, enter a space between each letter in a word and three spaces between words. If the message exceeds one line, shorten it to fit the mug.
- 1b. If you are creating an adult mug, enter "<1>S E A S O N ' S G R E E T I N G S" on line 5. Enter a space between each letter in a word and three spaces between words. Use *Figure 3A* as a guide. [Ed: This is the front of the adult mug. You will create the back of the mug later. Because adult mugs are larger than baby

mugs, you must create the design as two panels that you will glue together before assembling the mug.]

2. On line 5, enter "<p1>".
3. Save the template.

Previewing and Printing

Now you will preview the template. Follow these steps:

1. Press Apple-Escape and launch SuperFonts.
2. Press the Return Key to print from the beginning of the document.
3. Select "The screen" in response to the "Where do you want to print the file?" prompt.
4. Type "H" and press the Return Key twice to specify high quality printing and to preview your mug.
5. Press the Space Bar to return to AppleWorks.
6. When you are satisfied with your mug design, print a copy.
- 7a. If you are creating a baby mug, you are ready to embellish your design by using one of the options in the "Holiday Color" sidebar. Then continue with "Assembling the Mug" below.
- 7b. If you are creating an adult mug, move the cursor to line 5 and press Apple-Y to yank the existing text. Then enter "<1>M E R R Y C H R I S T M A S" as the text that will appear on the back of your mug. Use *Figure 3B* as a guide. Do not change any other elements of the template.
8. Repeat steps #1 to #6 above to preview and print the template. Then embellish your design by using one of the options in the "Holiday Color" sidebar.

Assembling the Mug

Now you are ready to assemble the mug. If you are creating a baby mug, all you have to do is trim the design so it fits the mug. If you are creating an adult mug, you must trim the front and back panel printouts and glue them together. Follow these steps to complete your mug:

Holiday Color

Here are a few ways you can add sparkling colors to your mug designs, greeting cards, and to any other project you output from your printer:

- Print the design on bright red or green paper. You can usually buy small quantities of color paper for just pennies per piece from quick print shops.
- Use a red or green printer ribbon and print the design on bright white paper.
- Cut your design so it is 1/4-inch or so shorter than full-size height. Center the design vertically on red or green construction paper, creating a narrow band of color at the top and bottom of your mug.
- Use a piece of colored construction paper as a background. Punch decorative shapes in your printout with hand-held paper punches. Cut wavy, zigzag, or sawtooth edges with decorative pinking shears. The colored background will show through where you made the cuts. PaperDirect sells both the punches and the shears (see the Company List). You can also find these tools in crafts and office supply stores.
- Color your design with colored pencils, pens, or markers. This is one of the least expensive ways to dress up your projects.
- Sprinkle gold, silver, green, or red glitter on the design. Use glitter sparingly for best results.
- Foil-stamp the design with holiday color. You can buy LaserColor foil from Paper Direct (see the Company List). Then follow these steps:
 1. Photocopy the printed design.
 2. Use small adhesive-backed dots (small round labels) to attach the foil to the photocopy. Be sure the dots do not cover any of the toner that makes up the design.
 3. Put a blank piece of paper on the photocopier platform.
 4. Carefully feed the design-with-foil through the copier. The heat and pressure inside the copier will melt the foil and permanently

bind it to the toner that makes up your design.

5. Let the design cool. Slowly remove and then discard the adhesive dots and the spent foil.
- Emboss the design with embossing (thermographic) powder. That “raises” the design and makes your output look like the raised printing you see on business cards. You can buy embossing powder in hobby and craft stores. Although it is available in a variety of colors, the clear powder is best for sharpening computer-generated text and images. Follow these steps to emboss your design:
 1. Put a new ribbon in your printer and print the design on a dot matrix printer. (Embossing does not work with inkjet or laser printed designs because the powder cannot stick to these dry printouts. Dot matrix ink stays wet for a minute or so.)
 2. Immediately remove the printout from the printer and take it to a work area that is away from your computer. (Embossing powder is very fine and can damage electronic equipment.)
 3. Use scissors or a paper cutter to cut the design to finished size. Be careful not to handle the design excessively because embossing powder may stick to fingerprints and mar your work.
 4. Put the design face up on a full size piece of clean paper. Cover the printed parts of the design with a thin overlay of embossing powder.
 5. Wait at least 15 seconds and then shake the powder from the design by tapping the design onto the clean piece of paper. Pour the unused embossing powder from the clean paper back into its container.
 6. Pre-heat a toaster oven to 350 degrees, insert the design, and watch carefully as the embossing powder melts. The process should take less than 15 seconds.
 7. Remove the design from the oven and let it cool.

Company List

You can buy most of the supplies described in this month's project at discount, office, or craft stores. You can also order products from the following mail-order suppliers:

Adult & Child Mugs \$2.50 each or \$110/50

The Richman Cotton Company
2631 Piner Rd.
Santa Rosa, CA 95401
(800) 992-8924
(707) 575-8924
Fax: (707) 575-4439

Paper Punches (#PP1002) \$12.95
Creative Cutters (#SC2000) \$15.95
LaserColor Assortment Pack (#DF2001) \$19.95

PaperDirect
100 Plaza Drive
Secaucus, NJ 07094-3606
(800) A-PAPERS
Fax: (201) 271-9601

- 1a. If you are creating a baby mug, cut out the design so it is 3-inches high. You can leave the width at 8.5-inches. Any excess will be hidden when you insert the design into the mug.
- 1b. If you are creating an adult mug, trim both of the printed panels so that each is 3 5/8-inches high. Be sure that the text destined for the front of the mug ("SEASON'S GREETINGS") and the back of the mug ("MERRY CHRISTMAS") will line up evenly when the two pieces are glued together. Trim either the front or back panel so it is 4-inches wide. Leave the other panel 8.5-inches wide.

Position and glue the narrower panel on the wider one. Make sure that the composite design does not exceed a 10-inch maximum width, which is the circumference of the finished mug.

2. Place the design in the transparent, outer part of the mug. Adjust the design so the text and graphics show clearly and the seams are unobtrusive. Make sure that any unprinted, excess length is hidden behind the printed parts of the design.

3. Put the mug on the floor or a strong table, insert the white mug liner, and snap it firmly into place.

Now you are ready to fill the mug with goodies and wrap it as a gift.

Conclusion

A mug makes an ideal gift for your child's teacher, the mail carrier, friends at work, or fellow club members. This is a gift idea that the recipient will use throughout the new year.

*[Dr. Cynthia E. Field has been doing things that can't be done on Apple II computers since 1982. She was the author of inCider/A+'s popular "Press Room" column and is the Contributing Editor of the **AppleWorks Forum**.]*

*[Ed: Working copies of the MUGS template and some useful holiday graphics appear on this month's issue of **NAUG on Disk**, which costs \$10 from **NAUG**. The templates require **AppleWorks 2.0** or later enhanced with **TimeOut SuperFonts**. **NAUG on Disk** requires a 3.5-inch drive.]*

Special Offers

NAUG Discount on Contacts GS

NAUG members who use **AppleWorks GS** and other 16-bit applications will appreciate this special discount on **Contacts GS**, an **Apple IIGS New Desk Accessory** that provides a Rolodex-style name, address, telephone number data base, and telephone dialer that you can access within any standard **GS/OS** application.

Contacts GS also includes **ContactMover**, a **TimeOut** application that automatically transfers data between **Contacts GS** and **AppleWorks Classic**. **ContactMover** requires **AppleWorks 4.x** or **AppleWorks 3.0** enhanced with **UltraMacros 3.1** or **Ultra 4**.

Contacts GS lists for \$35 but costs **NAUG** members \$20 plus \$3 s/h (\$5 s/h outside the United States). Include a check or money order payable to Joe Kohn with your order; the company does not accept credit cards or purchase orders.

[Shareware Solutions II, 166 Alpine Street, San Rafael, California 94901.]

A Macro Alternative to TimeOut PickFonts

by Keith Johnson

If you use SuperFonts, you probably know about PickFonts, the TimeOut application that lets you insert font pathnames by choosing the fonts you want to use from a list. PickFonts sure beats typing those font pathnames by hand.

But PickFonts has three drawbacks.

1. The program lists every font in your Fonts directory. If you have a lot of fonts in the directory, finding and selecting the ones you want can be tedious.
2. PickFonts enters your fonts in the order they occur in the directory, not in the order that you select them. PickFonts will not let you re-sequence the fonts so your most-used font is in the first position.
3. The original version of PickFonts will not work with AppleWorks 4.

This month's macro gives you the features you like in PickFonts without these problems. It loads a custom file that lists the fonts you use most, lets you choose them in any order, and inserts the pathnames into your document in the order that you choose them.

The macro requires AppleWorks 4 and Ultra 4.

How to Use the Macro

1. Type the macro in *Figure 1* into your macro file. Although I assigned <ba-F> to the macro, you can define the macro to use any key combination you like. Replace the pathname "/HD/AW4/FONTS" in the macro with the path to your Fonts directory. The macro uses several dot commands; make certain you type the period before each command name.

2. Compile the file and save it as your default macro set. [Ed: For step-by-step directions for adding the macro to your default macro set, see the sidebar entitled "How to Add a Macro" in the April 1994 issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*.]
3. Prepare an AppleWorks word processor document called "FontList" that lists all the font names you want available for SuperFonts (see *Figure 2*). You need not include all the fonts in your Fonts directory, nor must you list them in alphabetical order. (You might prefer to list them in their order of importance to you.) Spell the font names exactly as they appear in the

Fonts directory. Include only the names of the fonts, not their complete pathnames. Save this file in the same directory you use to store your fonts, which is defined in string variable \$2 in the macro. You can

update and save this list at any time.

4. Now you will use the macro. Create a new word processor file for your document. Press <ba-F>. If you have fewer than 12 files on your desktop, the macro will load the FontList file. If you already have 12 files on the desktop, the macro will ask you to remove a file before proceeding.

Move the cursor up and down the list with the Up and Down Arrow Keys. Choose your fonts by pressing the Right Arrow Key when the cursor is on the desired line; the characters "->" will appear in front of each font you choose. Press the Return Key when you are done. The macro will display

"Here is a way to simulate PickFonts with AppleWorks 4."

Figure 1: Macro that Inserts Font Names

```
<ba-F>:<awp><                                { Define the macro.                                }
.deskcount 7 :                                { Check the number of files on the desktop.        }
if z = 12 bell :                                { If 12 files, sound a beep...                        }
    msg ' You must remove a file from the desktop! (Press a key) ' : { ...display this warning message... }
    k = key :                                { ...wait for a keypress....                        }
    msg "" :                                { ...erase the message and...                        }
    endmacro : endif :                        { ...stop the macro.                                }
insert :                                { Turn on the insert cursor.                        }
$1 = .peekstr $ba00 :                        { Save the current path.                            }
$2 = "/HD/AW4/FONTS" :                        { Define the pathname for font list. Change this to match your system. }
.setdisk $2 :                                { Set the active pathname.                            }
$3 = .peekstr $c56 :                        { Save the current filename.                        }
$4 = "-> " :                                { Define the marker characters.                      }
esc : rtn : rtn :                            { Add a file from the current disk.                  }
$0 = "FontList" : z = 200 : find : { Search for the FontList file...                    }
rtn :                                { ...and load it.                                    }
oa-1 :                                { Go to the top of the list.                          }
n = 10 :                                { Initialize the name counter.                        }
msg " Use " + &J& + " and " + &K& + " arrows to move, " + &U& + " to select. Return to end; Esc to stop. " :
    { Display the instructions.                        }
begin :                                { Begin a loop that stores the font names.            }
    k = key :                                { Get a keypress from the user.                      }
    if k = 10 or k = 11 :                    { If it's an Up or Down Arrow...                    }
        print chr$ k : rpt : endif : { ...pass it on to AppleWorks.                        }
    if k = 21 then $(n) = cell :            { If it's a Right Arrow, store the name...          }
        print $4 :                            { ...type the marker...                              }
        first :                                { ...move the cursor to the start of the line...    }
        n = n + 1 :                            { ...increment the name counter and...                }
        rpt : endif :                            { ...repeat the loop.                                }
    if k = 13 then exit : endif : { If the user pressed the Return Key, exit the loop. }
    if k = 27 msg "" : endmacro : endif : { If the user pressed the Escape Key, stop.          }
rpt :                                { Otherwise, repeat the loop.                        }
oa-Q : $0 = $3 : find : rtn :            { Return to the original file.                      }
.zoomin :                                { Zoom in to show the printer options.              }
oa-1 :                                { Go to the beginning of the file.                  }
rtn : up :                                { Provide space for the font names.                  }
j = 1 : n = n - 1 :                            { Initialize the counters.                          }
for i = 10 to n step 1 :                    { Start a loop that prints the font names.          }
    print "<" + str$ j + "=" + $2 + "/" + $(i) + ">" : rtn : { Print a font name in the proper format.            }
    j = j + 1 :                                { Increment the font number.                        }
next i :                                { Repeat the loop.                                    }
.setdisk $1 :                                { Re-set the active AppleWorks pathname.            }
esc :                                { Go to the Main Menu.                              }
$0 = "FontList">4<rtn :                    { Remove the FontList file from the desktop...      }
find : rtn>4<rtn>Y<                        { ...without saving it.                              }
$0 = $3 : oa-Q : find : rtn                { Return to the original file.                      }
del>!                                { Delete the extra Return.                          }
```


Figure 2: Sample Font List File

```
File: FontList          REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE          Escape: Main Menu
=====
HELVETICA.10
HELVETICA.12
HELVETICA.18
TIMES.10
TIMES.12
AUST.ECON.10
AUST.ECON.12
KLINGON.18

-----
Type entry or use ⌘ commands      Line 5 Column 1      09/22/94 12:21
```

your original file, enter the font names in the order you chose them in the proper format for SuperFonts, and will remove the FontList file from the desktop. You can stop the macro when the font list is visible by pressing the Escape Key.

How It Works

The <ba-F> macro uses the <cell> command to read the font names you chose. (<cell> stores an entire line of a word processor file as a string variable.) The macro stores these names in successive string variables, starting with \$10. Ultra 4 accepts string variables in the range \$0 to \$99, so you can enter up to 90 font names. (If you need more fonts than that, you're probably abusing SuperFonts!)

The macro assumes that the FontList file is not already on the desktop; it doesn't even check for its presence. This will only be a problem if you just edited the list, so be careful to save and remove the FontList file before you use the macro. You could add a step to check for its presence, but that is unnecessary for most users.

The macro adds the FontList file to the desktop, forces a zoom-in, and inserts a Return before jumping to the top of the document. That ensures that the font names appear above any printer options at the beginning of the file; you can use the macro even if you already entered text in the document.

If you press the Escape Key while choosing font names, the macro stops immediately; you will have to remove FontList from the desktop manually.

The macro displays “->” in front of each font you choose. It's up to you to avoid choosing a font twice. You could add error-checking to prevent this, but that adds unnecessary complexity to the macro.

When you are done, the macro will try to re-set the active path in AppleWorks to the path that was active before you ran the macro. This will work if a path-name (rather than just a slot and drive) was active. But this may not succeed if the active path was a slot and drive; you may have to re-set the path manually.

Generally, you should save the FontList file in the directory that contains your fonts. If you store the file in a different directory, you must change the value assigned to \$2 in the macro.

Finally, you can run the macro more than once in a document, but the macro always starts numbering at “1”. You will have to re-number the font names manually if you run the macro a second time in the same document.

Conclusion

SuperFonts is one of the most popular add-ons ever released for AppleWorks. As you will see when you try it, this month's macro makes it easier than ever to use this popular AppleWorks add-on to print attractive documents.

[Keith Johnson is Associate Director of the Fleischmann Planetarium at the University of Nevada.]

Season's Greetings



— From your friends at the
National AppleWorks Users Group



New Disks in the NAUG Public Domain Library

AppleWorks 4.3 Patch Disk

NAUG's new AppleWorks 4.3 Patch disk contains four sets of important patches and bug fixes for AppleWorks 4.3:

MergeFix: Fixes a bug in AppleWorks 4.3 that causes problems with unfilled fixed-length mail merge fields.

ReportWriter 4.3 Updater: Updates ReportWriter so it runs with AppleWorks 4.3.

SEG.DB: An updated SEG.DB file for AppleWorks 4.3. You should use this file if your SEG.DB file is dated before August 28, 1994.

MEM.SYSTEM: Replaces the defective version of this program that shipped with some copies of AppleWorks 4.3. See the article entitled "How to Set Up a RAM Disk on an Apple IIe or IIC" for more information about MEM.SYSTEM.

NAUG Statistics.01

Four easy-to-use AppleWorks templates that compute exponential regression, linear regression, Pearson product-moment correlation, and Spearman rank-difference correlation. The author, Woody Liswood, assumes that you know the assumptions and uses for these four statistical procedures. These templates are also an excellent model for AppleWorks users who want to learn how to create spreadsheet templates that analyze data.

NAUG EDUC.02

Three useful templates for classroom teachers:

Classroom Attendance: Maintains student attendance records in accordance with state guidelines.

Gradebook Template: A sophisticated, easy-to-use gradebook that tracks student scores and assigns grades. Requires AppleWorks 3.0 or later.

Lined Paper: Prints lined paper you can use for tests and other assignments.

ProDesk Plus 4.1

NAUG is now shipping version 4.1 of ProDesk Plus, Dr. Helge Malmgren's popular 8-bit program selector and utilities for Apple IIc, IIc+, IIGS, and enhanced Apple IIe computers.

ProDesk Plus lets you view text, AppleWorks word processor, and high resolution and double high resolution graphic files without the applications used to create those files. Utilities included with ProDesk let you create subdirectories, delete, rename, lock/unlock, copy, and find files. ProDesk also displays the time on any Apple II equipped with a ProDOS-compatible clock and includes a built-in screen saver to protect against screen burn-in. Finally, the program offers an alarm clock, a pop-up help screen, and a file library system that makes it easy to keep track of the files on your disks.

This new version of ProDesk calculates the total size of the files in every subdirectory, offers an improved library function, handles long lists of online volumes, offers extended mouse control, and fixes all known bugs in the earlier versions of ProDesk.

ProDesk Plus is shareware; you send the author \$20 after you get the disk from NAUG. (The shareware fee is a one-time payment. Registered ProDesk users do not pay an additional shareware fee for this upgrade.)

How to Get Disks

Unless otherwise specified, all NAUG disks come in both 5.25-inch (\$4) and 3.5-inch (\$6) formats. Add \$2 s/h *per order* to all prices. All disks are covered by NAUG's "satisfaction guaranteed or your money back" policy. NAUG accepts Visa and MasterCard. Order from NAUG Public Domain Library, Box 87453, Canton, Michigan 48187; (313) 454-1115; Fax: (313) 454-1965.

Special Discount Offers for NAUG Members

1040Works

With tax season soon upon us, **NAUG** members will appreciate this special discount on 1040Works, a set of professionally developed AppleWorks spreadsheet templates that prepare your Federal Income Tax returns. The 1040Works templates help you collect and enter data, do all the necessary computations, and print completed tax forms that you can mail to the government.

The 1994 version of 1040Works prepares 23 of the most widely used Federal Income Tax schedules and forms (Forms 1040, 2106, 2119, 2210, 2441, 3903, 4562, 6251, 8283, 8582, 8582-CR, 8606, 8615, 8814, and 8829, and Schedules A, B, C, D, E, F, R, and SE).

1040Works lists for \$34.95. **NAUG** members can buy 1040Works for \$29.95 plus \$3.50 s/h. Owners of earlier versions can update to the 1994 templates for \$24.95 plus \$3.50 s/h. 1040Works requires an Apple II or Apple II-compatible computer running AppleWorks 2.0 or later and enough memory to provide at least a 256K AppleWorks desktop.

NAUG members can also get significant discounts on the 1995 1040Works Tax Planner, a comprehensive tax planning package for AppleWorks. The 1040Works Tax Planner estimates your Federal Income Tax for 1995-1997, determines whether you will be affected by the Alternative Minimum Tax, calculates your correct withholding and your quarterly tax payments, and compares alternative financial strategies to help minimize your federal tax liabilities. The 1040Works Tax Planner can help you time your investment decisions to maximize your after-tax yields.

The 1040Works Tax Planner lists for \$29.95; **NAUG** members can buy the Tax Planner for \$26.95 plus \$3.50 s/h. The Tax Planner costs \$19.95, including shipping if ordered with 1040Works or with a 1040Works update. Owners

of last year's version of the Tax Planner can update to the 1994 Tax Planner for \$19.95 plus \$3.50 s/h.

NAUG will ship 1040Works and the 1040Works Tax Planner in late February 1995. Owners of earlier versions should use the order forms they will receive in late December 1994.

Both 1040Works and the 1040Works Tax Planner are covered by **NAUG**'s "satisfaction guaranteed or your money back" policy. Indicate whether you want 5.25-inch or 3.5-inch disks when you order. **NAUG** accepts Visa and MasterCard.

[*NAUG, Box 87453, Canton, Michigan 48187; (313) 454-1115; Fax: (313) 454-1965.*]

Macintosh Tax Software

NAUG members who own Macintosh computers will appreciate these special **NAUG** discounts on MacInTax and TaxCut, two high quality stand-alone Federal Income Tax preparation programs for the Macintosh.

MacInTax and TaxCut are similar products. Both programs suggest the forms you should file, use interview-like procedures to help you complete your work, offer tax-saving tips and suggestions, automatically display the schedule that underlies each line on your Form 1040, offer extensive on-line help, and print complete forms that you can submit to the IRS.

MacInTax and TaxCut (which list for \$69.95 and \$79.95 respectively) each cost **NAUG** members \$29.95 (plus \$6.50 s/h). Order MacInTax directly from Intuit and indicate that your customer code is "41949". Order TaxCut from MECA and ask for extension "T626".

[*Intuit: (800) 964-1040; Fax (USA): (800) 756-1040; Fax (Intl.): (602) 295-3095.*]

[*MECA: (800) 288-6322; Fax: (800) 944-6322.*]

Printing Problems with AppleWorks

Dear Cathleen:

I enjoy the new features in AppleWorks 4, but I have an occasional problem printing on my ImageWriter II. Every once in a while the printer skips half a page or so instead of moving to the top of the next page. Is this a bug in AppleWorks?

Rosemary Webster
Carrollton, Texas

[Ed: The problem is with your "top of page command" setting. And it affects all versions of AppleWorks, not just AppleWorks 4.]

Like most modern printers, the ImageWriter II accepts a top of page command that tells your printer to skip to the top of the next page. Your ImageWriter counts the number of lines it prints on each page and automatically skips to the top of the next page when it receives the appropriate command.

AppleWorks also counts lines as it prints and sends a top of page command after it transmits the number of lines you specified for the page. Most of the time your printer and AppleWorks are "in sync" and the printer skips to the top of the next page. Occasionally, the line counts in your printer and in AppleWorks do not match and your printer skips too many lines.

The easiest way to fix this problem is to set AppleWorks' "accepts top of page command" setting to "No". That gives AppleWorks complete control over your page breaks. When AppleWorks needs a new page, it will tell your printer how many blank lines to skip to position the new page in the printer.

For more reliable operation, AppleWorks users should set the "Accepts top of page command" to "No" for all versions of AppleWorks and for all continuous feed printers.

Follow these steps to change this setting for AppleWorks 4:

1. With the AppleWorks Main Menu on your screen, select #5, "Other Activities".

2. Choose #5, "Select standard settings for AppleWorks" from the Other Activities Menu.
3. Select #12, "Printer settings" from the Standard Settings Menu.
4. Select "4", "5", or "6" to change your printer specifications.
5. Select #2, "Accepts top of page commands" from the Change a Printer Menu.
6. Press "Y" in response to the "Change the value?" prompt.
7. Press Apple-Q and then the Escape Key to return to the Main Menu.]

AppleWorks 4 Data Base Bug

Dear Cathleen,

Here's a suggestion to my fellow NAUG members who use AppleWorks 4:

Make certain to check your report layouts whenever you delete a category from a data base file. Under some circumstances, AppleWorks 4 will delete one or more categories from your report layouts even though you did not delete that category from the data base. This applies to all versions of AppleWorks 4.

Mitchell Bernstein
Medford, New Jersey

AppleWorks Forum

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Letters to NAUG...

Getting AW4 to Record Macros

Dear NAUG:

I am running AppleWorks 4.2 with UltraMacros 4.03 and cannot get the Inits to install. Nor can I record a macro. What's wrong?

Marilyn Smith-Grant
Ortonville, Michigan

[Dan Crutcher replies: AppleWorks 4 comes configured to run on a minimal system. You have to turn on both the Init Manager and TimeOut after you install the program. Press Apple-Q and Apple-S to access AppleWorks' Settings Menu and turn on these features. Then use the same menu to set the correct prefixes for your Inits and TimeOut applications.]

Your inability to record macros is an unrelated problem. If you update your copy of AppleWorks after you install UltraMacros, AppleWorks installs a new copy of SEG.UM, the AppleWorks 4 file that keeps track of UltraMacros. The new SEG.UM does not know that you installed UltraMacros, so it does not let you record macros or get to Debug. (Try pressing Apple-Control-X, which should launch Debug.)

The solution is to copy your old SEG.UM file onto your AppleWorks directory, which over-writes the new copy of SEG.UM. This problem usually occurs when you upgrade from AW 4.0x to AW 4.3.]

Quick Desktop Cleanup

Dear Cathleen,

Here's the fastest way yet for AppleWorks 3.0 and 4.x users to clear all the files from their desktop:

1. Press Apple-Q and then the Escape Key to return to the Main Menu.

The **National AppleWorks Users Group (NAUG)** is an association dedicated to supporting AppleWorks users. NAUG provides technical support and information about AppleWorks and enhancements to that program. Our primary means of communicating with members is through the monthly newsletter entitled the **AppleWorks Forum**.

2. Select #4, "Remove files from the Desktop".
3. Press Apple-Right Arrow to select all the files.
4. Press Apple-Return to save all the new and changed files in their original directories and remove all the files from your desktop.

Patricia Ann Daily
Alma, Michigan

Apple II as an Equity Computer

Dear NAUG:

As affluent schools abandon their Apple II's for Macintosh and MS-DOS systems, large numbers of Apple II's are becoming available on the second-hand market. This is an opportunity for schools in low income areas, homeless shelters, adult literacy centers, children's hospitals, public libraries, and for ordinary working class families.

See it right, and an exciting new era of educational computing is upon us. Steve Wozniak's dream to create a computer that anyone could afford is coming true before our eyes.

NAUG members can play an important role in helping with this re-distribution of technology. The collective knowledge of NAUG's 5,000 members is fantastic. If each of us adopted a school, family, church-organization, homeless shelter, literacy center, or public library, the collected good we could bring about would be substantial.

NAUG members can advise people on how to use their computers and where they can buy software, parts, peripherals, and supplies for their Apple II. They can help people learn to trouble-shoot broken computers, and help them understand how to put the programs that came with their computer to good use.

All these things can happen. NAUG members can see to it that these computers get used in the best way possible. Wozniak's dream of the "micro-millennium" is coming true. All it needs is a little nudging by you and me.

Phil Shapiro
Washington, DC

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NAUG shares members' addresses with other users groups and selected vendors. If you do not want to receive mail from these agencies, check here: ☐

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Apple-Works Forum

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